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ND BATHS
In. Atlanta. Ex-
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SPRING.
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aried—taken as
a Virginia. The
shape. The ugly
of death was built in an open

field back of the jail, and from the three-
fold of Tom's cell to the top step of the
gallows was a trifle over half a mile.
How the Gallows Worked.
Strips of rough rope bagging stretched
from tall poles planted at each corner of
the scaffold concealed the lower part of
it from view, but enough of the top was
left visible to permit all spectators to form
a very good idea of what was going on
within.
"We don't want it altogether public,"
Sheriff Milner said, as he and his deputies
heavily armed men followed him.
Shortly after 12 o'clock the sheriff told
Tom to busy himself with his religious
studies, for he had very little time left
in which to prepare for death. The con-
demned man begged that the execution be
put off as long as possible, and the sheriff
finally fixed the hour of departure at 1:30
o'clock. This suited Tom. His sisters
came over again and sang, wept and pray-
ed with him for an hour. When they left
they had prepared him for his coffin—had
brushed his hair, tied a black necktie about

hands with his guards, laid a half-smoked
cigarette down on the window sill just as
if he expected to return for it in a few
minutes, and walked down stairs after the
sheriff as steadily as if he were going to
his dinner instead of to his grave.
Some of the many extra guards who
were sworn in to assist the sheriff, had
the crowd sufficiently far back from the
jail to permit an open wagon to be
driven up to the front door. Tom climb-
ed nimbly into the rear seat of this with-
out waiting for instructions, and three
heavily armed men followed him.
The special guards, with double-barreled
shotguns and Winchester—all of them
loaded—at their shoulders, marched along
just back of the wagon. The waiting
crowd ran on ahead, tramped alongside
and fell in behind. The entire route of
the sheriff's party from the jail to the
scaffold was so choked with people that
the journey took a much longer time than
was anticipated.
The Ride to the Gallows.
There was probably never such a journey
as this in all the history of the world.
The people from the country lined the
rough road and perched on the fences.

lively personal interest, and several times
nodded his head approvingly.
He stood on the first step of the ram-
shackle stairway which led to the scaffold,
until the talking outside was ended and
all those who were to witness his execu-
tion had entered the enclosure. Then he
ran lightly up the steps, handed his black
slouch hat to one of the ministers and
waited while the rest of the party climbed
up more slowly.
The Rev. Mr. Wright and the Rev. R. C.
Manley held umbrellas over Tom's head,
as he stepped to the front of the rough wood-
en platform. Standing out thus in bold re-
lief, he had a much more clerical appear-
ance than either of his spiritual advisers,
and it would have been exceedingly difficult
to have found a better looking man any-
where in the vast crowd about him.
His black clothes fitted him perfectly,
his handsome face was freshly shaven, the
rose in his button-hole sparkled with drops
of water which he had thrown upon it.
His hair was combed exactly in its shoul-
der, and his patent leather shoes were not
even creased.
Looking down calmly upon the little
party which gazed far as calmly up at
him, he said in his smooth, even, steady
voice:
"Gentlemen, I have a word or two, a few

**WALTER JOHNSON
TO BE U.S. MARSHAL**
President Sends the Columbus Man's
Name to the Senate.
CONFIRMATION WILL FOLLOW
The Republican Leader Will Assume
Charge on July 1st.
HAS HAD A CLEAR FIELD FROM THE FIRST
Appointment Regarded as Recognition
of His Future Leadership of
the Party.
Washington, June 18.—(Special.)—The
controversy over the date on which there
will be a change in the office of United
States marshal for the northern district
of Georgia was given a very practical set-
tlement this morning.
The president sent to the senate the name

**TORNADO DEALS OUT
DEATH IN ILLINOIS**
Logan County Is Swept by a Severe
Wind Storm.
FOUR CHILDREN ARE KILLED
Falling Barn Crushes Out Life and
Inflicts Injuries.
FIVE BOYS WERE DANGEROUSLY HURT
Houses Are Unroofed and Small Build-
ings Are Carried Away by
Storm.
Lincoln, Ill., June 18.—A tornado which
passed over the central and southern por-
tions of Logan county this afternoon de-
stroyed thousands of dollars' worth of
property and demolished the immense cow
barn on the farm of the state institution
for the feeble minded.
Twenty-six persons seeking refuge from
the storm were buried in the debris. Four
of the refugees, boy pupils, were taken
out dead. Five others were severely in-
jured, one of whom, the farm superintendent,
will probably die.
The dead are:
SYLVANUS BAKER,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
NEAL MCKENZIE,
CASTLE LEBARON, all boy pupils of
the institution.
The injured are:
Jacob Wilmot, farm superintendent; will
probably die.
Henry Berger, William Whitham, William
Fisher, pupils; severely bruised and cut;
will probably recover.
Lemuel Gleason, attendant, serious in-
ternal injuries; may die.
Lincoln, Neb., June 18.—A violent win-
dorm prevailed over a wide district last
night and early this morning. In Lincoln
some damage was done. At Monroe, west
of here, the storm approached the violence
of a tornado. Hardy a chimney is left in
the town, and many roofs were taken off.
The house of Peter Tobin was wrecked,
and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin were injured.
Norfolk suffered from the storm in the
way of unroofed houses and small build-
ings blown away.
Women were injured, but not seriously.
At Milford and Earle the wind damaged
small structures.
A limited amount of rain fell, accompa-
nyed by hail.
CYCLONE KILLS 3, INJURES 20
Two of Them Do Much Damage to
Trees and Outbuildings.
Ottawa, Ill., June 18.—A small cyclone
passed over Rose Hill, a village in Keokuk
county, this afternoon, touching the ground
in several places just outside the town.
The damage done was confined to trees and
outbuildings.
Another cyclone of somewhat greater
violence passed six miles east of Oka-
lausa. Its path was over two miles in
length and about fifty yards wide. The
damage was light, however, being confined
to fences, trees and outbuildings.
A farmer's barn was blown away, three
persons were killed and twenty se-
riously injured.

**BACON DOES SOME
PLAIN TALKING**
With Tillman and Morgan the Georgian
Attracts Attention.
FREE RAW MATERIALS DEBATED
Senator Vest Has His Hands Full with
the Southerners.
AN EARLY VOTE IS NOW WANTED
The Indication Is That the Speech
Making Is Now About
at an End.
Washington, June 18.—(Special.)—The
work of purifying the democratic atmos-
phere goes on. In the tariff debate before
the senate today there was enough of a di-
gression to enable Senators Bacon, Till-
man and Morgan to do some plain and
straightforward talking about the non-
democratic doctrine of free raw materials,
and to answer completely the insinuation
that in supporting an amendment providing
for raw materials they are protectionists.
For several days Senator Vest, who is en-
gaged in a mighty effort to make the coun-
try believe that the tariff is an issue, has
taken occasion to throw out the suggestion
that other democrats were becoming pro-
tectionists. These were in line with the
suggestions or criticisms of the goldbugs
and free trade press. Today he said so
again and Senator Bacon called him down.
There was for a time an exceedingly
lively discussion of the Georgia senator in
strong language defending the position he
and Senator Clay have taken as being in
every sense democratic. He again stated
the free raw materials doctrine as being
undemocratic, and in the highest sense pro-
tectionist. There were several sharp passages
at arms with Vest, Jones and Pettigrew,
but the Georgian came off with the honors.
Indeed his speech was regarded by many
of his associates as the best that he has
yet made; and certainly it was a splendid
exposition of the true democratic position
of equality.
Senator Tillman took a hand in it, and
declared in characteristic terms that if
there was to be a standstill, he wanted
for South Carolina. He was against
free raw materials as long as the finished
product was protected by a high tariff.
In reply to a suggestion that the washing
of democratic linen was greatly enjoyed by
republicans Senator Tillman declared it
was no new thing with him.
"I've been doing it for years," he
declared, "and I am trying to get the senate
to do some of it."
Later in the afternoon Senator Morgan
spoke forcibly against free raw materials.
He submitted an amendment providing 10
percent ad valorem tax on all articles on
the free list, except such as his amendment
specifically mentioned. He laid down the
principle that only such articles should be
on the free list as are absolutely neces-
sities and are not produced in this country.
He contended a tariff should be made for
the purpose of raising revenue, and that
all imports should bear their proportionate
share. He suggested that in the free list
were contained the most unjustifiable of
bounties. His speech was a strong in-
crement of the position taken by Sen-
ators Bacon and Clay, Tillman and Mc-
Laurin and others who are against the
free raw material heresy.
The senate will soon complete the con-
sideration of the tariff bill. Many of the
democratic senators, especially the younger
men, believe that the party has, in its
opposition to the sugar and other special-
ly objectionable features of the bill, put
itself sufficiently on record and will em-
phasize this position in the final vote
against the measure; and in view of these
facts they are urging that there be no
more quibbling over schedules, but a vote
be taken on the entire bill. They can, of
course, make no changes in it which the
republicans do not endorse.
The wool and sugar schedules and the
anti-trust amendment disposed of, and then
a vote.
There was a good deal of talk this evening
about some speeches tomorrow. It is
not likely that they will come on soon, if
at all. The fact is that with the exception
of these leading schedules the democrats
are all in favor of letting the republicans
go ahead as they please for a few days.
The efforts of the republicans and gold men
to make the tariff an issue have failed ut-
terly.
OHL.



SCENE AT THE GALLOWS ON THE OUTSIDE, SHOWING THE CROWD THAT HAD GATHERED.

his rolling collar, tucked a handkerchief
in his vest and pinned a big yellow rose to
the lapel of his coat. Their parting was
the saddest scene of the day, and the two
girls were taken back to their hotel in a
semi-unconscious condition. When they re-
covered, their lamentations were so long
and loud as to attract a big crowd in front
of their stopping place. Nothing could
comfort them.
Tom Did Not Mourn.
But Tom did not lament for a moment.
He sat in his front window and smoked
one cigarette after another, chatting cheer-
fully with his guards and pointing out old
friends and acquaintances in the vast
throng all about him. He knew nearly
everybody and nearly everybody knew him.
Sheriff Milner asked him if he wanted to
eat lunch, and Tom shook his head.
"Don't you bother about me," he said.
"You see that the gallows is going to
work all right. I want to be killed straight
off—no bungling business."
He wanted to know if the rope would
stretch, if the drop trigger was working
well, and if the fall could not be increased
from five feet to eight. When he learned
that the latter alteration could not be made
he sighed and made a prediction, which
later came true. He said that his neck
would not be broken by it.
"I'll put a new string in it," he said.
So firmly convinced was he of this that he
told the doctors.
Hunt for a Black Cap.
At 1:30 o'clock Sheriff Milner was ready
to start, when somebody made the dis-
covery that a black cap had not been pro-
vided. The sheriff is a young man, and
somewhat new in the sheriff business, which
accounts for this oversight as well as for
other things which happened during the
day. He was a bit rattled and asked where
a black cap could be obtained in an emer-
gency.
"Sheriff Guinn used to have one," some-
body said.
A moment later a deputy sheriff behind
a fast horse was on the way to the home
of the late sheriff. Mrs. Guinn was there
and when told what was wanted, she said:
"Yes, I have a black cap used by my
husband in another hanging, but there's
no string in it. The old string is lost."
"I'm very sorry," said the deputy sheriff,
"for we wanted it for Tom Delk."
Mrs. Guinn hesitated for a moment and
then picked up her work basket.
"I'll put a new string in it," she said
quietly. "You sit down and wait."
So it came about that the widow of the
man Tom Delk was hanged for murdering
sowed the piece of black cloth that shut
the sun forever from the eyes of the mur-
derer.
It was nearly 2 o'clock when Tom was
ready for the journey to the gallows.
Delk Leaves the Jail.
Sheriff Milner went up to get Delk, and
the cheerful youth waved his handker-
chief at his sisters, who were sitting at the
front windows of their hotel.
"They waved back and waved louder in
the agony of grief which possessed them,
than they had done before. Tom was as
cool and complacent as ever. He shook

Those whom Tom knew he spoke to, and
if they were ladies he took off his hat and
smiled. He seemed to know a good many
ladies. At one place the route out across
a rough field, and the wagon came very
near overturning, an incident which Tom
made the subject of a joke. The Rev. J.
A. Wright, who rode with him, ended the
road to call Tom away from such worldly
affairs, and partially succeeded.
The sun's rays at this time were beating
down mercilessly upon the heads of the
great throng of people filling the broad
field in which the scaffold, surrounded by
its flimsy screen, stood. The scene was
intense and beautiful, in spite of the awe
which it inspired. In the far background
was a small forest of magnificent trees,
the bright green branches of which arose
to a great height. From the edge of this
forest, the grounds sloped gradually to a
roadway 60 yards distant. On this slope,
at the point where the grass was greenest
and in front of the tallest of the tall trees
which fringed the field, was the huge
brown square of jute bagging with the
ghastly work of the gallows visible above it.
As the sheriff's party drove up Tom could
see the rope swinging slightly in the breeze
and he could hear the murmur pass
through the crowd as they saw it, too.
The driver was unable to take his wagon
directly to the entrance of the enclosure,
owing to the mass of humanity all about
it, but the special guards with their guns
made a pathway wide enough for the pris-
oner, the sheriff, the deputies, the minis-
ters, the physicians and the newspaper
men to pass through. Ropes were stretch-
ed about the place to keep the crowd back,
but as Delk passed inside the crowd, mad-
dened by the sight of the gallows, he not
only the ropes but the jute bagging as well.
Sheriff Milner saw this and knew
what it meant. Facing the crowd he said:
"Gentlemen, as good citizens of Pike
county ask you to be kind and to keep
order. Don't move the ropes, and don't
try to force your way inside. Let us do
this thing right. Are you with me?"
A shout of approval went up, and then
brief speeches were made by Colonel John
H. Baker, of the Thirtieth Georgia reg-
iment, and John H. Madden, both echoing
the request of the sheriff. Mr. Madden
was loudly cheered when he pleaded for
good order. He is the man who was shot
through both thighs in the famous battle
with the Delks, at which Sheriff Guinn lost
his life, and he has not been able to walk
without a crutch since. With both hands
raised in an eloquent gesture he said to the
throng which filled the big field:
"Let us put a new string in it, that kind of
stuff we men of Pike county are made of."
And they did. From that time on there
was a good deal of order and some
disturbance, but no effort was made to tear
down either the ropes or the jute bagging.
The crowd stood and sweltered in the aw-
ful heat, a few of them becoming pro-
strated by the ordeal was over, but not
a hand was lifted to prevent the orderly
and proper execution of the verdict of the
law. Delk himself listened to the speeches
that were made with every evidence of his

words, to say to you before I go. I feel
that I can safely trust myself to God. I
have made my peace with God and I am
ready to go. I know that I have done
wrong in my life; we all have, but I be-
lieve that God has forgiven me. I see there
are some young people present, and I
would like to say to them, beware of
company and whisky. Those two things
have brought me where I am today. Be-
ware of them! I do not want to go with-
out saying a word about your sheriff. He
has treated me like a gentleman—treated
me more like a gentleman than I have
been treated by any other man. I am
ready to go. That's all. Goodbye.
He Prays for His Father.
The little party on the scaffold then
knelt at a signal from Mr. Wright, and
those on the ground did likewise. Mr.
Wright offered up a fervent prayer for the
soul of the condemned man, and for com-
fort for the bereaved family.
When he concluded Tom began to pray
in a low voice at first, but gradually speak-
ing louder and louder, until those outside
the enclosure could hear distinctly all that
he said. He prayed for himself and for
his family and for his enemies and for all
those about him. Then, knowing full well
that they were the last words he would
ever utter on this earth, he said with a
passion of entreaty in his voice:
"And oh God, do Thou take care of my
poor, old, innocent father. He has never
done me wrong. Help him. Soften the
hearts of those against him. He is in-
nocent, as Thou knowest. Make his ene-
mies know it, too. Help him, O God, for
Jesus' sake. Amen."
Everybody arose, and Tom stepped firmly
into the exact center of the square trap-
door beneath his feet. Several of the
deputy sheriffs produced ropes and began
to bind his hands, arms, legs and ankles.
They spent fully five minutes in tying him
up, very much the way a grocer would
wrap a tin can in all conceivable ways and places,
and seemed to enjoy winding it around his
muscular limbs. It was a most brutal and
unnecessary proceeding, but Tom stood
the ordeal like a soldier. He never flinched
nor trembled, but waited until they had
exhausted every piece of rope in the vic-
inity. Then Sheriff Milner told him to
turn around so as to face his audience,
and Tom managed to wriggle his feet suf-
ficiently to do so, after a hard struggle.
Gives His Last Goodby.
"Goodbye, people," he called out.
"Goodbye, Tom," answered hundreds of
voices.
Sheriff Milner dropped the noose around the
condemned man's neck and drew it as
tight as he could. One of his deputies
slipped the black cap over his face, and
as Tom, for the last time in his life, caught

of Walter H. Johnson. He will be promptly
confirmed and will take charge of the
office of the first of July.
Of course there has at no time been
doubt of Colonel Johnson's nomination for
this important office. He has from the first
been on the state and so universal has
been the support in his behalf that no-
body had the temerity to be a candidate
against him. The appointment is regarded
as a distinct recognition of Colonel John-
son's future leadership of the party in
Georgia. He is undoubtedly the most pop-
ular republican in the state and his popu-
larity is by no means confined to the
members of his party. In Columbus, where
his home has been, in Atlanta and all over
the state he has warm and sincere friends
among democrats as well as republicans.
The appointment is certainly an excellent
one, judged from any standpoint.
Lieutenants John A. Harmon, of the
Sixth cavalry, and John W. Heavy, of the
Fifth infantry, have been detailed to at-
tend the encampment of Georgia volunteers
to be held near Savannah, July 15th to 25th.
The Hon. S. C. McLendon, of Thomas-
ville, spent part of today in Washington.
He was here on his way from New York,
where he has been on business.
F. A. Nelson was today appointed as
postmaster at Gordon, Wilkinson county.
OHL.

COMPROMISE RATE AGREED UPON
The Controversy Over Duty on Wrap-
per Tobacco Is Settled.
Washington, June 18.—The controversy
over the rate of duty on wrapper tobacco,
which has been in progress ever since the
tariff bill was taken up in the senate, was
settled today so far as the republican mem-
bers of the finance committee could settle
it, they agreeing upon the rate of \$1.75 per
pound.
This is a compromise rate. The growers
of wrapper leaf wanted a rate of \$2, while
the manufacturers asked that the rate
should not exceed \$1.50.
WON'T PRESS HAWAIIAN TREATY
Senator Doesn't Care for Final Con-
sideration This Session.
Washington, June 18.—Senator Davis,
chairman of the senate committee on for-
eign relations, said today that he would
not make an effort to press the Hawaiian
treaty to final consideration in the senate
during the present session of congress.
TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL GOES ON
New York, June 18.—The trial of the of-
ficers of the American Tobacco Company
was resumed today.
Theodore Allen testified that in conversa-
tion, Mr. Duke, previous to the formation
of the combination, told him it cost his
firm \$28,000 for advertising in 1888. Mr.
Ginter told him that it cost his firm \$28,000
for advertising the same year. The
witness said the consolidation was formed
for the purpose of promoting economy in
advertising. He said the present price of ci-
garettes was 15 percent less than when the
companies were doing business independ-
ently.

FRENCH CYCLONE KILLS TWENTY
Struck Asnieres While Fair Was in
Progress and Played Havoc.
Paris, June 18.—A cyclone struck As-
nieres today while a fair was in progress.
Two hundred trees were uprooted, the roof
of Coignet's fire works factory was blown
off, a tall chimney was blown down and the
boiler exploded, killing several persons
and injuring fifteen.
It is reported that five persons were
killed in a cafe. In every direction houses
and other buildings were more or less se-
riously damaged.
It is estimated that throughout the dis-
trict over which the cyclone moved at
least twenty persons were killed and ninety
injured.
COLONIAL PREMIERS BANQUETED
Prince of Wales Presided Over the
Feast Given by Imperial Institute.
London, June 18.—The prince of Wales, as
president of the Imperial institute, presided
over a banquet given by the institute this
evening to the colonial premiers. A large
crowd watched the arrival of the guests,
who were received by Lord Hershell,
chairman of the executive committee of the
institute.
It was 9 o'clock before the assembly was
completed. The prince of Wales led the
procession into the dining pavilion amid the
strains of the national anthem.
After the banquet the prince of Wales pro-
posed "The health of the queen."
WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE
Southampton, June 18.—On the arrival
of the British steamship Scott today with the
body of the late Barney Barnato, the cor-
oner's officers went aboard to ascertain the
cause of the death of the deceased.
The inquest was held and the jury re-
turned a verdict of death from drowning
while temporarily insane.

SPRING, GA.
more at the 1897.
is cool and shady
ings has no equal
long distance tele-
Concerts, June
th and 31st,
and 28th.
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of death was built in an open

TEA! In warm weather Iced Tea is both healthful and refreshing.

FOR ICED TEA OUR BLENDS ARE EXCELLENT.

"East India" blend, per pound.....	80 cents
"Singapore" blend, per pound.....	50 cents
"Ceylon" blend, per pound.....	30 cents

A. W. FARLINGER, • **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER** •
325-327-329 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Death makes great changes. Changes, however, are not the same in every home. The father in one family dies; he has thought of such a contingency and protected his family. The mother in another dies; the children are left without a mother. The widow pays off the mortgage on the home; the children continue in school. The other is a day laborer; the wife is a seamstress. The mother works in a factory; the whole family have to fight so hard to keep the wolf of hunger and want from the door.

It costs so little to carry a policy in the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association that it is almost a foregone conclusion that the family will be protected. For one dollar before death one gets \$5,700 insurance. For one dollar a year one gets \$10,000 insurance. Before death one gets half the old line rates. For costs or agency address, write to the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, 100 Broadway, New York City.

CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager,
Fifth Floor, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

jun19 sat tues thur tr

TRADE WITH CUBA

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAS DECREASED

Secretary Wilson Promulgates an Interesting Report.

FALLING OFF OF 50 PER CENT

Present Year Will Show a Still Greater Decline Yet.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IS ABRIDGED

Imports Have Been in Excess of Exports, but It Is the Reverse Now.

Washington, June 18.—A significant report on our trade with Cuba for 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, is published to-day.

The statistics show very clearly the effect of the present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Island.

value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,556,510, as compared with \$102,364,294 in 1855, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent in three years. Returns for 1856 and 1857 were also small, and indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1857, placing the total value of trade at \$34,211,000, or a falling off of 187 per cent from the figures of the fiscal year 1851. During that period a mounted to \$1,068,251 Ponds, valued at \$3,068,647. Numerous tables showing in detail the extent to which the various articles of trade had declined since the outbreak of the rebellion. The most important manufactured articles were iron, steel, machinery, and cereals—comprised in value more than 90 per cent of the total value of the decade. The returns for the last year

During the early years of the present decade, the Cuban trade had received a massive impulse, the result of a number of factors, showing uninterrupted gains and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is predicted, probably would have been achieved. The commercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely

prized, continuing to report a decline in value. Exports have generally been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being decidedly against us. The value of the ten years 1887 to 1896, the value of the merchandise imported averaged \$58,168.626 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported \$60,000,000. The value of the 1896 imports fell to \$40,077,70; exports to \$7,530,880. The remarkable decline in our

21, 1897, occurred chiefly in the case of imports, the total value of the merchandise imported during the three months amounting to only \$3,841,831, or little more than the value of exports for the same period, the latter being returned at 1864, or 10 per cent. of the value of the merchandise imported. The United States from Cuba, fully 90 per cent is agricultural products, the import of such products imported from Cuba, amounted in value to more than 75 per cent of the total value of the imports from that country.

Recreation Rates.
The Southern Railway has put in effect a very low rate for the Atlanta and the following nearby resorts:

value shipments on record were in 1884, reach-
 ing that year as high as 1,127,626.33 pounds,
 value \$281,745. Imports of sugar in 1884
 were much smaller in the two succeeding
 years, amounting in 1885 to only 1,333,333
 312 pounds, value \$2,102,835, and for the
 entire March ending 1886 to 1,333,333 312
 pounds, exhibit a still greater falling off,
 the total importation then being only 250,
 000 pounds, value \$1,351,656.
 "Molasses imports from Cuba, which in 1884
 amounted to 15,833,333 gallons, value
 \$1,145,477, were reduced in 1886 to 1,710,
 000 gallons, value \$1,145,477.

the largest importation of leaf tobacco, the most important commodity prior to the fiscal year 1958 was in 1958, reaching 21,594,539 pounds, valued at \$30,612,485. These interrupted shipments are probably accounted for by the fact that the chief ports of the island, where the chief tobacco producing districts are situated, have only recently been invaded by the opposing forces. Since the invasion of the island in our importations of Cuban tobacco, the prices have been at a great decline.

NEWTON

TIRES

Are not the "anxious" kind. There is rubber of the tough, elastic sort, in them. They are easy, speedy and they stand hard usage.

THE NEWTON RUBBER WORKS

95-71 N. Pryor Street, Atlanta.
129 Pearl Street, Boston.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor Constitution—What is—
1. The cost of nitrate of soda?
2. Is it a good fertilizer alone?
3. What amount of nitrate of soda mixed with cotton seed meal or horse lot manure is proper quantity for one acre of land?

I have been planting cotton for more than fifty years, have no experience with nitrate of soda, and do not have a plough garden. Our lands in Texas are generally rich, though some are benefited by irrigation.

JAMES C. GAITHER.
Chilton, Falls county, Texas, June 10, '94.

1. The cost of nitrate of soda is about \$7 a ton at our ports.
2. It is a good top dressing for wheat or oats in the early spring; from fifty to one hundred pounds per acre.
3. Adding nitrate of soda to cotton seed meal or lot manure, would simply be adding more nitrogen to cotton these fertilizers, which are not deficient in that element. Cotton seed meal contains phosphoric acid and potash, as well as nitrogen. Make a fertilizer as follows: 13 pounds acid phosphate, 40 pounds kainit and 100 pounds cotton seed meal. Run from 200 to 400 pounds per acre for cotton.

Our Exports to Mexico.
Editor Constitution—What were the exports of the United States to Mexico in 1894?
Elliott, Ga., June 17, 1894.

Exports from Mexico to the United States during 1894-95 were \$87,282. Mexican (\$83,651,493 United States). The United States furnished figures before quoted place the amount at \$35,739,945, of which our exports for \$15,955,378.

We may conclude, therefore, that while our imports of merchandise from Mexico exceeded those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, our exports to Mexico were \$4,000,000. Mexico bought from us during 1894-95 nearly \$2,000,000 worth less than from those four countries. Her purchases from the United States during the following year, however (fiscal year 1896), increased by \$4,000,000.

A Land of Raw Material.
Editor Constitution—What are the resources of British Columbia?
ENQUIRER.
Atlanta, Ga., June 15th.

British Columbia is not an agricultural country, and, with the exception of a small quantity of oats and grass, the home supply of agricultural products is not sufficient to supply the needs of its consumers depend chiefly upon importations and look principally to the United States to furnish them; in fact, the great bulk of the imports to the United States to this province consists of food products. Nor is this a manufacturing district. The supply of nearly all manufactured goods is furnished by importations, chiefly from eastern Canada and Great Britain.

The chief resources of the province, is well known, are its mines, fisheries and timber, and in these it may be confidently stated that it is unsurpassed. The total value of the exports of the province according to the last trade report for the fiscal year amounted to \$4,436,022. Of this amount \$2,357,542 were from the United States, the balance from Great Britain. The United States consumes chiefly of food supplies and raw products of the farm.

The Surplus of Canada.
Editor Constitution—What step has the Dominion of Canada taken to dispose of her surplus crops?
JOHN HENRY.
Toccoa, Ga.

The Dominion government has, during recent years, sought new markets for its surplus products. It has subsidized lines of steamers between Canada and China and Japan, Australia, Belgium and the West Indies, and has also subsidized a line of cooperation for a 30-knot service between Montreal and England, for which it is proposed to give a subsidy of \$750,000 per annum for ten years. The construction of a cable between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, subsidized by Canada and Great Britain and the Australian provinces, is also under consideration. Plans already adopted provide for the extension of the St. Lawrence canal system within three years. This will give a 14-foot channel from the great lakes to Montreal, and is expected to divert much of the lake traffic destined for Europe to this route. The enlargement of the present canal connecting the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, via Lake Champlain, would undoubtedly divert much of this traffic to New York.

Where Pipes Are Made.
Editor Constitution—Where is the center of the pipe manufacturing industry?
W. H. WEAVER.

The town of Ruhla in Thuringia is noted as being the locality where the largest proportion of German pipes are manufactured. These are exported, it may be said, to all parts of the world. The following figures give some remarkable data as to this industry, as carried on at the Ruhla works, showing that for some years past the manufacture of pipes has become an independent industry or handles amounts to 540,000 pieces—meerschaums and nearly 5,600,000 of imitation meerschaums; the total of wooden bowls made is not far short of 5,600,000; while the average annual output of smoking pipes is, the china pipe, attains the prodigious number of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 of these about 8,500,000 being of common material, and the remainder of the best quality. But, in addition to these, there are also produced some 15,000,000 of pipes made of other materials than those enumerated above. The same manufacturers are engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of pipe stems of different kinds, also millions of "accessories," such as flexible stems, chains, stoppers, etc.

Y. L. G. Harris Legacies.
Editor Constitution—What was the amount left by the late Y. L. G. Harris?
EDWARD HENDERSON.
Oxford, Ga., June 15, 1894.

The estate of the late Y. L. G. Harris, of Athens, amounted to \$18,000. Of that amount about \$30,000 goes to Young Harris College, and the balance to the Georgia people are receiving an education each year, and \$30,000 goes to Emory College to be used for the education of poor boys and girls. The bulk of the estate is divided between different churches, and religious societies and between relatives. As president of the Southern Mutual Insurance company he nursed the investments of the Georgia people for nearly thirty years ago Mr. Harris, who had just been married, moved to Athens to educate his children. He never had any children, but left a large estate to his relatives and others. He was at one time a trustee of the state university, but in some way got out of touch with that institution and did not continue in it his will. He was a wise methodical and believed rather in mental and national colleges.

The Extent of Woman Suffrage.
Editor Constitution—Since we have been carried out of men and the element of unity church, would you be kind enough to tell us the progress which woman suffrage has made?
AN OLD SISTER.

The total number of women registered and thereby entitled to vote at the next election question at the Massachusetts election held November 3, 1894, was 29,342. Of this number only 2,368 voted. The vote was as follows: For woman suffrage, 1,000; against woman suffrage, 23,942; against 28,942. Women voted on equal terms with men in Wyoming under the territorial constitution from 1870 until 1890, when Wyoming was admitted into the Union. The state constitution containing the clause for woman suffrage, was ratified by the people before admission. In Kansas women have the right of suffrage since 1861. In Colorado since 1876, 60,000 women voted in the state. In many of the states of the union school suffrage exists for women. Women in Montana who are over 21 years of age are entitled to vote in the polls as men. By popular vote in Colorado

IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE
IS THE
Magnificent G
by George
TOOK TEN INN
University of Virgin
Hard
GIVES GEORGIA CH

With Teams in F
Ball Was Seen
The Regular
University
Played G

The University of Virginia baseball team of the 1907 took the championship of the Virginia team yesterday in the first inning game. A and the Georgia boys had the best team. Stanford was in the game of his life. His work was like day he shut Pennsylvania could not win time. At the most Stanford would settle down over the plate like a cannon.

After the first two innings badly scattered and discouraged. It was the young men of all who saw the regular team had played never taken to who the champions played yesterday, could every day in the

If rooting over help game yesterday was it was like a lot of turned heads and in when Georgia tied the ground wild. The air and umbrellas and enough to wake up all the noise for Virginia it they had not been the same for they neared about the shout Georgia.

In the vernacular of the boys made a killing the betting was three cases two to one in favor of the Virginia money in and the only trouble not enough of it to money.

The Georgians were was over and each of the team had some one's shoulders.

The Virginians were took their defeat like grumble, because they simply been outplayed.

The Game I

FIRST INNING—
bat and to third in first. Foeter hit safe second, but was thrown second. Lovejoy got the first base and to third and was throwing the side.

Hoxton started the getting a base on balls the pitcher and Hoxton and. Garnett hit safe Martin landed safe and the best out to and Martin scored on ned out and Steptoe was short.

SECOND INNING—
the third baseman. Dougherty was given balls but Johns new retired the side.

Virginia here made a started the ball by hit. He went to second on a moment more went to O'Keefe was given hit what gratitude he had O'Brien struck out. With the ball and filled the man out. With the it looked like the game Martin, who came near in the right place, at short, who put it home off. Moore shot it down the batter, but Dougherty clamps on it and O'Keefe while the ball about the diamond. Hoxton on first by the back for the thing and got was hurt enough to do it but out from Moore to

THIRD INNING—
made The first run. Moore the catcher. Thence for two bases. He started and came home of

Ladies' Silk
To close this line of sale and reduction
25 Per
These goods were made in the U. S. A. and are of the highest quality, style, and price.
THE G

CHAMPION NOW
IS THE U. OF C.
Magnificent Game of Ball Won
by Georgia Yesterday.
TOOK TEN INNINGS TO DECIDE

University of Virginia Defeated After a Hard Struggle.

THE GEORGIA CHAMPIONSHIP SOUTH
Both Teams in Fine Shape and Great Ball Was Seen by a Large Crowd.
The Regular Team of the University of Georgia Played Good Game.

The University of Georgia has the championship of the south for the season of '97.

It took the championship from the great Virginia team yesterday in a beautiful game of ball. A game of games it was and the Georgia boys won because they had the best team. Their famous pitcher, Sanford, was in the box and pitched the game of his life.

His work was like that he did on the day he shut Pennsylvania out and the Virginia could not find him at the right time. At the most critical times Sanford would settle down and shoot the ball over the plate like they were shot out of a cannon.

After the first two innings the hits were scattered and the visitors seemed to be discouraged. It was the same old team that defeated Pennsylvania and all of the men played in great shape. The championship would never have been won without them, and if any of the faculty saw the game they will be inclined to be lenient with the young men. It was the opinion of all who saw the game that if the regular team had played yesterday it would have taken today's game to decide who the champions were. Georgia, as she played yesterday, could beat Virginia nearly every day in the week.

It rained every help to win a game the day yesterday was won by the routing. It was a lot of wild Indians had been turned loose and in the seventh inning, Georgia tied the score, the bleachers went wild. The air was thick with hits and the cheering was so loud that it was enough to wake up all the babies in Decatur. The tin horns that had been making the noise for Virginia were hushed, and it had not been there it would have been heard above the shouts that went up for Georgia.

In the vernacular of the sport the Georgia boys made a killing. Before the game the betting was three to two and in some places two to one in favor of Georgia. All the Virginia money in sight was taken up and the only trouble was that there was not enough of it to take all the Athens money.

The Georgians were wild when the game was over and each and every member of the team had some one to ride him on their shoulders. The Virginia were very sore, but they took their defeat like men and could not grumble, because they knew that they had simply been outplayed.

The Game in Detail.
FIRST INNING—Tichenor came to the bat and hit to third and was thrown out at first. Foster hit safe between short and second. Bonney hit to first on a very bad error of the first baseman's. Sanford hit to third and was thrown out at first, retiring the side.

Hoxton started the game for Virginia by getting a base on balls. Martin then hit to the pitcher and Hoxton was out at second. Garnett hit safe by third base and Martin landed safe on second. Collier batted and the ball went to center for one base and Martin scored on the hit. Bonney batted and Steptoe went out at first from short.

SECOND INNING—Moore fouled out to the third baseman. Price struck out. Doughtery was given his base on four balls, but John went out to right field and retired the side.

Virginia here made her last runs. Nalle started the hit by hitting safe to right. He went to second on a wild pitch and in a moment more went to third on another. O'Keefe was given his base and showed great gratitude he had by stealing second. O'Brien struck out. Hoxton was then hit to the ball and the bases were only one man out. With three men on the bases it looked like the game was gone, but Martin, who came next, did not hit the ball in the right place. He hit it to John, who put it home and cut the run off. Moore shot it down to first in time to get the batter, but Doughtery failed to get the clamps on it and O'Keefe and Hoxton scored while the ball was being thrown out to the diamond. Martin, who landed safe on first by the bad throwing, tried to reach the thing and get to third. He was not fast enough to do all that and he was put out from Moore to Lovejoy.

THIRD INNING—In the third Georgia made her first run. McBride fouled out to the catcher. Tichenor hit the ball to left field. He stole third in great shape and came home on a pass ball. Foster hit to first on a very bad error of the first baseman's. Sanford hit to third and was thrown out at first, retiring the side.

Ladies' Silk Waists.
25 Per Cent

THE GAY CO.
15 Whitehall st.

NESBITT TELLS HOW THE FROST CAME
Why Bad Weather Conditions Existed in His Department.

WAS COOL TO THE COMMITTEE
Did Not Think He Should Remain with Them During Examination.

THE BLACK CROWD TACKLES CHEMISTRY
Special Committee of Investigation Jumps into the Department of the Principal Keeper of Pen.

The special committee of investigation put its probe in another department of the penitentiary yesterday morning, and for the time took up Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary Turner.

They walked out of the office of Commissioner Nesbitt and when they left Chairman Black closed both eyes, smiled and looked wise. Mr. Swift, who is a representative from Elbert county, talked excitedly and significantly.

That the committee is doing hard work there is no doubt, and each member is working away eagerly. As to their attitude with regard to the members of the committee, Nesbitt said yesterday, "Just why they should insinuate that there is something like a shortage in my department I cannot understand, unless it is that I did not go with them through my books and wait on them when the investigation was in progress."

"You see, some time before the investigation, I mean the formal investigation, I was called in. I walked into my department one day. 'You know,' he said, 'that I am on the committee of investigation from the house. Now I haven't got any right to make, but you should look after these old inspectors. Why down in my county of Fayette there hasn't been an inspector in two years.'"

"Why, Mr. Black," said I, "I know to my certain knowledge that there was an inspector in your town of Fayetteville just week before last, because I audited his accounts. He was an inspector. He did not know that any inspector had been there."

"In order to make sure that I was right, when the inspector came in my office again, I asked him if he had been to Fayetteville, and he told me that he had. I then talked to Mr. Black himself, who, he said, at the time was swapping a horse. I told Mr. Black of the incident when he came in again and he stated that he did not know the man who was there."

"When the committee came in to examine the other day Mr. Black said they were here. 'The old department,' he said. 'Very well,' said I, 'Mr. Hardeman is in there and he has an engagement. Dodge county for several weeks and the next day went before the committee, telling them I disliked to leave, but I had an engagement and that the department was open to them. In full and all the information they wished could be obtained, then I asked them to excuse me.'"

"I suppose that it was because I left and did not wait until the committee had finished and tried to make a mountain out of a mole hill. I acknowledge that there might be irregularities here and there in several of the departments, but I want them to understand this, that if there is one which should be paid in there is a pocket right here which will put up every eye."

Mr. Nesbitt then referred to the bill to provide for the oil inspectors. He was told that Governor Atkinson had said that the bill had really got by him. "I am glad of that," said Mr. Nesbitt. "I knew that I made my fight for the commissioner on that line. I took up the fight long ago."

Taking Up Chemistry.
The committee looked through the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary and afterwards took a peep into the office of State Chemist Payne. It has been suggested that they employ an expert chemist to help them on the matter of the poison, but action has not yet been taken by the committee on this.

The examination will continue through next week. **Cure Tobacco Habit for \$5.**
Ask your druggist for Sure Quit. It's a chewing gum for the tobacco habit. Restores normal action to the heart, stomach, kidneys and sexual organs. Booklet free. Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Ask your druggist.

CASE OF MURPHY GOES OVER
It Will Be Resumed and Probably Completed Monday Afternoon.
The litigation inaugurated by Mr. Anthony Murphy against the Southern railway, went over yesterday afternoon until Monday afternoon.

The case is one of much interest, as Mr. Murphy claims that the railway company entered his property at night and laid a number of tracks without his permission. He claims that the railway company is guilty of trespass and that he is entitled to damages. The case will be resumed and probably completed Monday afternoon before Judge Lumpkin.

Thousands write that they have been given health and vigor by the Pitts-Sarsaparilla. It is the great blood purifier, consequently is the true nerve tonic. It gives renewed vigor.

Pitts Is the Winner.
It is not the pugilist, but the Pitts-Alcohol Cure which, without inconvenience, knocks out the demon whisky. Cheap, successful, successful. Write for details. Address 71-713 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga. June 15th.

LAWYERS TO MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION
Jurists and Judges Will Assemble at Warm Springs July 1st.

MANY ATTORNEYS TO ATTEND
Occasion Promises To Be a Brilliant Gathering of Legal Lights.

PROGRAMME IS NOW BEING PREPARED
Judge Simeon Baldwin, of the Supreme Bench of Connecticut, Will Deliver the Annual Address.

The meeting of the Georgia Bar Association in Warm Springs, on July 1st, will be one of the most successful and interesting sessions held since the organization of the lawyers of the state.

There are many features on the elaborate programme, which is now being prepared, and some of the most distinguished and able barristers of the state will read papers and deliver addresses before the body. The programme in full will be announced on the afternoon before the body is called to order the following morning. But many of the features of the programme have already been announced.

The annual address of President Henry R. Columbus, of the Georgia Bar Association, will be the first feature of the programme. His subject is "Absolute Power; an American Institution." The significance of this topic will be seen at once by those who are familiar with the history of the Georgia bar during the war and reconstruction period, as shown in supreme court decisions during that time on questions of the power of the state and the reconstruction history.

One of the principal features of the session will be the annual address which will be delivered by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut supreme court. His subject is "Absolute Power; an American Institution." The significance of this topic will be seen at once by those who are familiar with the history of the Georgia bar during the war and reconstruction period, as shown in supreme court decisions during that time on questions of the power of the state and the reconstruction history.

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THIS MAN BROKE INTO U. S. JAIL
A Moonshiner's Unique Way for Paying a Penalty.

ESCAPED THE OFFICERS ONCE
And Waited Until He Was Ready and Gave Up.

WALKED HERE FROM PICKENS COUNTY
Hired a Lawyer To Get Him in Jail and Was Successful—A Remarkable Prisoner.

Here is the story of a moonshiner who violated the law and worked for one year to be jailed, and of a lawyer who exerted every effort to have his own client jailed, and succeeded. It is a story probably without parallel in the Georgia courts.

About a year and a half ago C. M. Riggs, a well-to-do farmer of Pickens county, was arrested on the charge of illicit distilling. In this arrest he was the victim of the treachery of a neighbor, who had \$20 with which to buy a cow and needed \$10 more. Knowing Riggs had a still near his house, and that the authorities would give him \$10 for the report of the same, he took that course, bought his cow and had his neighbor arrested.

Riggs had the name of being a quiet, inoffensive sort of a fellow, and while under arrest the officers allowed him many privileges. Just after he had been found conducted to his house, where he was permitted to change his clothes in the presence of the revenue men, and they have never seen him since. They departed to Atlanta much chagrined and little effort has been made to catch Riggs.

Faithful to the Law.
But Riggs was not the kind of a man to dodge the law in any such manner. When he had surrendered he had done so in earnest, and he determined to give him a lesson. He had no money, but he was willing to work. He had no money, but he was willing to work. He had no money, but he was willing to work.

It was stated in the trial that McDonald came to Mr. Ryan and sold him an order on the Southern railway for \$25, which was for his salary of \$5. The young man's pay was garnished and Mr. Ryan had to give a ticket to Tybee as a condition of collecting the money. He stated that McDonald collected the amount and failed to turn it over to him. He was bound over in the sum of \$200.

WALKER AND JOHNSON FINED
The Two Lawyers Who Fought in Judge Bloodworth's Court Pay.
Mr. Frank Walker and C. S. Johnson, the two lawyers who fought to a finish in Judge Bloodworth's court yesterday, paid their fines of \$25 each.

Both men have fought their troubles and made peace. The fine placed on them by Judge Bloodworth was paid and neither of them will be in the court again. Judge Bloodworth said yesterday that this affair would teach lawyers a lesson.

Given One Month in Jail.
Riggs was the main witness against himself at the trial. He stated how he had secured his still and had made gallons of whisky and sold it to the P. O. P. A. The judge gave Riggs one month in jail, however, making it necessary for the government to pay the expense of sending Riggs there, instead of himself.

And the last report says he was rolling back the grim bars as happy as a school boy.

Men's and Boys' Crash Suits . . .
For Walking . . .
And Bicycling . . .

This is deserving of careful reading: Those who try for comfort when the weather is warmest first think of that modern miracle of delightfulness—a Crash Suit. All stores that sell clothing have them in stock. They are made up in immense quantities without much pains or skill. Ours are different. The artist we employ to design has added a special grace to our Crash Suits this season. All edges and seams are "taped." That prevents shrinking or stretching. It was a happy thought. The process makes a Crash Suit fit the same after being laundered that it did before. Saves the coat from sagging. Think of this advantage when you start out to buy.

Straw Hats . . .
Negligee Shirts . . .
Underwear . . .
Bathing Suits . . .

Probably two out of every three men who read this will soon go to buy one or the other of the foregoing items. This is to inform you that it is to your personal interest to see our offerings before purchasing elsewhere. We give you extraordinary qualities, extraordinary styles and show extraordinary assortments at extraordinarily low prices.

Kamper Grocery Co.
79-81 Peachtree Street.

Wearers of Shoes, Attention!
BANISTER'S \$6.00 SHOES AT \$4.80.
LIGHT SHADES AT \$3.50.
See our window for other Bargains equally great.

Eisenman Bros.,
15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

GALPHIN'S
SHOES FOR MEN
PERFECTION IN STYLE
PERFECTION IN FIT
PERFECTION IN WEAR
NEWEST SHAPES
NEWEST COLORS
WE HAVE SOLD THEM FOR TEN YEARS AND KNOW THAT THEY WILL GIVE AS MUCH SATISFACTION AS MOST SHOES.
SOLD AT \$4.99 DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES FOR \$2.20 A PAIR.
GALPHIN'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

Attention Ladies!
BEST BELT and SKIRT HOLDER
In Sterling Silver, to any address FOR 50 CENTS.
MAIER & BERKELE
JEWELERS
31 WHITEHALL STREET.
Write for our handsomely illustrated Catalogue of Wedding Presents.

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ash fabrics, work
go now at **25c**